

## Recombinant Human MAG/Siglec-4a Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032772

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

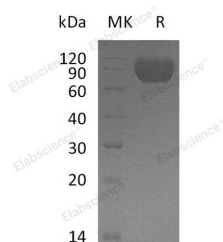
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Myelin-Associated Glycoprotein;Siglec-4a;MAG;GMA
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Gly20-Pro516
<b>Accession</b>	P20916
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	55.7 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	75-110 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Human Myelin-Associated Glycoprotein, also known as MAG, Siglec-4, is a cell membrane glycoprotein that is a member of the SIGLEC family of proteins. MAG contains 4 Ig-like C2-type domains and 1 Ig-like V-type domain. MAG functions

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as an adhesion molecule during neural development. MAG is believed to be involved in myelination during nerve regeneration. It is an adhesion molecule in postnatal neural development that mediates sialic-acid dependent cell-cell interactions between neuronal and myelinating cells and Preferentially binds to alpha-2,3-linked sialic acid. Soluble MAG, which is released from myelin in large quantities, has been identified in normal human tissues and in tissues from patients with neurological disorders. It is believed that this soluble MAG might contribute to the lack of CNS neuron regeneration after injury.